FACTS ON FILE

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Week in Headlines

International

Full-scale truce talks resumed in Korea; Rhee raised new threat.

Russia countered U.S. offer with food loan to East Germany.

De Gasperi headed new one-party Cabinet in Italy.

British moved to let Princess Margaret wed divorced RAF man.

United States

Eisenhower listed "must" bills in Congress this session; House cut foreign aid budget.

Gross natl. product set record.

McCarthy clashed with Monroney, Lehman in Senate debate.

Died: ex-Labor Secy. Tobin.

WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Truce Again 'Near'

New ROK Objections

Truce-team staff officers went back to work July 20 on final arrangements for a Korean armistice.

The Reds announced July 19 they were ready to resume full-scale talks. They said they had been assured that South Korea (1) would observe a cease-fire and (2) would get no help if it decided to renew the war while the other Allies observed a truce.

But those assurances to the Reds provoked new resentment in Seoul. The South Korean Govt. threatened July 21 to reconsider its truce-observance pact with the U.S.

Reds Reveal Pledges

Peiping broadcast July 20 a statement made at a truce-team session July 19 by North Korean Lt. Gen. Nam Il. It listed truce-observance promises given by the UN Command.

Nam said Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison Jr., the chief UN delegate, had offered these assurances during truce-team sessions (hitherto secret) July 11-16 in Panmunjom:

1. South Korea promised it would "not obstruct in any manner the implementation" of the proposed armistice agreement.

2. ROK forces, like those of the other Allies, would cease fire 12 hours after an armistice was signed, withdraw 2 kilometers within 72 hours to create a neutral zone.

3. "The UN Command will not give support during any aggressive action" by ROK units "in violation of the armistice." Cease-fire violations would be handled by an armistice observance commission. An "injured" side would have the right to defend itself "as it deems essential."

4. The UN Allies would "maintain the armistice" if South Korea violated it by "aggressive action."

5. The UN would give ROK forces no supplies for truce-breaking.

6. The UN imposed "no time limit" on an armistice. (ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee had demanded a limit.)

7. The UN Command would protect neutral & Communist personnel sent to South Korea "to function in accordance with the armistice."

8. Protection would be given neutrals & Reds involved in the handling of war prisoners.

9. The UN command was "continuing its efforts to recover" anti-Red POWs freed by South Korea. (Nam Il complained that Harrison had "refused to give further account of this matter." The Red spokesman described the 27,000 liberated POWs as having been "coerced . . . into leaving the prisoner of war camps." He said they were "forcibly" held by South Korea.)[2]

10. The UN promised that no more anti-Red POWs would be freed "until they are turned over to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm."[3]

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Indians May 'Leap' ROKs

Plans to airlift 2,000-3,000 Indian troops to Korea for armistice guard duty were under discussion in Washington July 20. The Indians would be flown directly to neutral zones where they would guard POWs held for screening. Thus the Indians, whom the South Koreans called pro-Reds, would avoid ROK territory.

The U.S. assured India July 22 its troops could function in Korea without danger. Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, 47, Indian Army Western Commander, was named July 21 as chief Indian delegate to the neutral POW commissions of which he would be chrmn.[1]

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Talks Progress

Nam said the Reds still required "clarifications" of UN efforts to recapture escaped POWs and protect neutral armistice personnel. But Gen. Mark W. Clark said July 19 the resumption of armistice parleys was "most encouraging" although there were still "some points to be resolved."

Red labor crews resumed work July 20 on a wooden building in the Panmunjom neutral zone where the armistice was to be signed. Staff officers met daily through July 23 on the mapping of a truce line & other details. Allied & Communist officers designated to serve on the Military Armistice Comm. also held their first meeting July 20.[4]

Koreans Threaten Break

South Korean officials denounced the Allied pledges to the Reds as "unconditional surrender" after Nam Il's review of them was broadcast July 20. Forgn. Min. Pyun Yung Tai announced July 21 he had queried Washington about the pledge not to oppose Communist retaliation if South Korea broke off the truce. Pyun was quoted in dispatches from Panmunjom as saying: "We now cannot do anything for ourselves without being condemned for violation of the armistice terms. It will make our legitimate aspirations for unification illegal. . . . They are asking too much of us."

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told newsmen July 21 there were "no qualifications I am aware of" on Rhee's promise to do nothing "to impede the carrying out of the armistice." But Dulles & Asst. State Secy. Walter S. Robertson, who negotiated the agreement with Rhee, were called to the White House for a conference with Pres. Eisenhower.

Rhee Demands Time Limit

Rhee reiterated in a statement July 22 he reserved the right to "follow our own course of action" if an Allied-Red political conference following an armistice produced no good results in 90 days.

Rhee said his agreement with Robertson to observe a cease-fire was "conditional" on certain assurances not yet received from Washington. He stressed the ROK demand that Chinese Red troops leave Korea.

Dulles said July 22 that Rhee had put into writing twice a promise to abide by U. S. truce policy although he did not agree with it. Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference July 22: he was hopeful & reasonably confident of an armistice.[5]

The Chinese Red radio charged July 23 that Rhee was making a new attempt to "wreck" the armistice and could not have done so without American "connivance" & "encouragement."

Allies Regain Ground

45,000 Allied troops began a counter-attack July 16 on the east-central front where the Reds had overrun the

1—see pp. 221D3, 202E 2—see p. 209K 3—see p. 185E 4—see p. 229G2 5—see p. 229D1 (See Index sections in this & previous volumes for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section)

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Kumhwa-Kumsong bulge the previous week. (Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, U.S. 8th Army commander, disclosed July 17 that the Reds had made maximum advances of 7½ miles.) ROK troops were said to have driven back northward 3½ miles near Kumsong July 18. Central-front fighting continued on a lesser scale through July 22. Chinese Reds drove U.S. Marines off 2 western-front positions (Outposts Berlin & East Berlin) near Panmunjom July 20.[1]

Casualties

The U.S. reported July 22 its Korean war casualty list increased by 1,026 the week ending July 17, when Red attacks were at a 2-year peak. New total: 139,272 (24,965 dead). Reported missing in action July 16: Lt. Dick Shea, star West Point distance runner in 1949-51.[2]

EUROPE

Germans Get Soviet Food

The East German Govt. announced July 21 that Russia had given it a $57 million credit for purchase of food the rest of this year.

The Soviet action came 11 days after Pres. Eisenhower had offered the East-zone $15 million worth of American food free. Moscow had barred the Eisenhower offer and said the U.S. was "misinformed" about the need for food in the Soviet zone.

The Soviet-East German agreement July 21 provided for 27,000 tons of butter, 10,000 tons of fat, 26,000 tons of vegetable oil & 20,000 tons of meat, plus 7,000 tons of textiles. The offer totaled 231 million rubles, bringing total Russian trade with East Germany this year to 1.13 billion rubles (about $282 million), according to ADN, official East Germaan news agency. East Germany was to pay with manufactured goods.

West Continues Efforts

Pres. Eisenhower promised June 20 in a letter to West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer that the U.S. would send food to West Germany for distribution to the East zone "in the best available manner." The President repeated this pledge at his news conference July 22. (First shipment left New York July 17.)

Russia demanded July 22 that West Berlin's distribution of free food to East Berliners be halted. Soviet High Comm. Vladimir Semyenov sent U.S. High Comm. James B. Conant a note denouncing the American food program as an attempt to recruit "Fascist agents" against the East.

Mayor Ernst Reuter of West Berlin had announced July 19 that a coupon plan for distribution of food parcels to East Germans would go into effect July 27. The plan would give each East German applicant a monthly coupon for the purchase of 5 marks' worth of food.

Reuter predicted new anti-Red outbreaks. He scored business men in the West German Republic for expecting the U.S. to aid Berlin while they refused to help. (West Germans had cancelled many orders for West Berlin manufactured goods after last month's riots in East Berlin.)[3]

Reds Act vs. Foes

Justice Min. Hilde Benjamin rescinded July 21 the right to strike granted East German workers June 11 by her purged predecessor, Max Fechner. (Another sitdown strike—by 14,000 workers in the Buna synthetic rubber factory near Halle for release of colleagues jailed for rioting—was reported July 16.)

Frau Benjamin said she would administer justice with "no mildness" toward "Fascist provocateurs." Lothar Markwirth, a photographer, was given a life sentence and 15 co-defendents were sentenced to prison in Dresden July 20 for a June 17 uprising in Niesky (on Polish border).

The Red newspaper *Neues Deutchsland* July 19 denounced party agitators in factories who did not stand up against hostile workers during the recent disorders. Transport Min. Bernd Weinberger & a party aide, Adalbert Hengst, were reprimanded for having left Rostock against party orders during disorders June 18. 6 Justice Ministry aides who had served under Fechner were reported arrested on Frau Benjamin's orders July 21.[4]

Plan for War Criminals

The U.S., Britain & France agreed July 20 to set up German-Allied boards to advise Allied authorities whether they should grant clemency & paroles to imprisoned war criminals.

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer had asked the Allies to speed up machinery for releasing war criminals—an important political issue in Germany. The pending West German peace contract provided for boards with more authority, but that plan was delayed pending ratification of the European Defense Community treaty.[5]

Ex-Col. Gen. Nikolaus van Falkenhorst, 68, Norwegian occupation commander during World War II, was released from the British-zone prison in Werl because he was suffering from heart disease. He was once under death sentence for executions of British commandos but the sentence was commuted to 20 years.[6]

Politics

30 neo-Nazi splinter groups united in a Natl. Rally in Mannheim July 19 and announced plans to enter candidates in general elections tentatively set for Sept. 6. An election law that cleared Parliament July 3 provided that no party getting less than 5% of the national vote could be represented in Parliament.[7]

The election law provided that voters would ballot both for individual candidates & party preference. Parties were to be given proportional representation in the Bundestag (lower house) based on the "party" portion of the voting. The law provided for a new Bundestag of 484 members instead of 402 as at present.

Beria Aides Purged

The purging of L. P. Beria was indorsed by the Soviet armed forces July 16. Pavel Y. Meshik was ousted same day as Ukrainian Interior Minister. Expulsion from the party of Mir-Djafar A. Bagirov, Azerbaijani Premier & CP Presidium alternate, was announced July 18.

Vyacheslav Malyshev's appointment as Soviet Medium Machinery Minister was announced July 17. There was speculation outside the USSR that he would take over atomic energy programs formerly handled by Beria.[8]

Big 4 Talks Weighed

The U.S., Britain & France sent notes to Moscow July 15 conveying the proposal made in their recent Foreign Ministers' conference: a meeting of the Western ministers with Soviet Forgn. Min. Molotov "about the end of September" to discuss the unification of Germany through free elections & an Austrian peace settlement.

Moscow *Pravda* commented July 23 that there might be "important positive significance" to the Western invitation. But it charged there was "a profound divergence" between public statements & private aims of the Western powers. They were maneuvering, said *Pravda*, to "strengthen the weakened position" of the Adenauer Govt. of West Germany.

British Laborite leader Clement R. Attlee said in Commons July 21 that a Foreign Ministers' meeting on Germany & Austria would be "a poor substitute" for a top-level Big 4 conference on all East-West conflicts.[9]

Bonn Bars All-German Talks

The West German Govt. rejected July 16 a new proposal by the East German Govt. for an East-West German meeting on unification. A Bonn spokesman said the Red regime lacked "even a suggestion of legitimacy to represent the East German people."[10]

Yugoslavia, Trieste

The U.S., Britain & France announced July 17 that Yugoslavia had been invited to send a military mission to Washington to confer on its "defense capabilities." Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi warned the Western Big 3 July 21 that Italy would not tolerate any compromise of its demands for Trieste territory also claimed by Yugoslavia.[11]

Balkan Accords

Yugoslav proposals that mixed commissions be set up to settle disputes over border incidents were accepted by Rumania July 2, Bulgaria July 11 & Hungary July 14. A Greek-Bulgarian agreement to end clashes over Gamma Island in the Evros River

1—see p. 229F3 2—see p. 230B1 3—see p. 231B1 4—see p. 231G1 5—see p. 115C 6—see p. 93J-K; Vol. XII, 342C-D 7—see p. 115E 8—see p. 230D1 9—see p. 231B2 10—see p. 231D1 11—see pp. 195D, 168J

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was reached in a conference on their border July 10.[1]

The Greek, Turk & Yugoslav foreign ministers ended a conference in Athens July 11 by calling on Albania & other Soviet satellites in the Balkans to shake off Soviet domination.[2]

Moscow published July 19 the text of a note to Turkey in which it withdrew claims on Turkish territory and for partnership with Turkey in defending the Dardanelles.[3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

U.S. Aid Faces Cut

The U.S. House voted 288-115 July 22 to to trim the foreign aid budget for fiscal 1954 by $1,120,050,575. It sent the Senate an appropriation bill calling for $4,438,678,000. The House ignored an appeal by Pres. Eisenhower, made at a breakfast conference with Congressional Appropriations Com. leaders July 15, against cutting the $5,157,232,000 aid budget recently authorized.[4]

Russia Backs Technical Aid

The first Soviet contribution to a UN aid fund—4 million rubles ($1 million) to the 1953 Technical Aid Fund for underdeveloped areas—was revealed July 15 at a UN Economic & Social Council meeting in Geneva. Services of Russian technical experts also were offered.

(The Technical Aid Admin. reported July 2 that only 75% was available of $37,700,000 needed in 1953 to carry on existing projects & start others. [1953 budget: $25,100,000 contributed by 67 nations.] David Owen, Technical Aid Board chairman, estimated July 14 that the program would need $40 million next year. U.S. Congressional appropriations recommendations would limit U.S. grants in 1954 to $5 million as against $12,700,000 pledged for 1953.)[5]

UNICEF Becomes Permanent

Russia & Poland supported the UN Intl. Children's Emergency Fund for the first time July 20 as the Economic & Social Council voted unanimously to establish the fund as a permanent agency. The word *Emergency* was dropped from the title but UNICEF was kept as the fund's symbol.[6]

Senators vs. Red Trade

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's U.S. Senate Investigations Subcom. charged July 18 that free world shipments to Red China were "12 times greater during the first quarter of 1953 than for the like period of 1952." The report, based on investigations of subcommittee aides Francis D. Flanagan & Robert F. Kennedy, was signed by the subcommittee's 4 Republican members. It said that free world nations did about $2 billion worth of business with Communist countries since the Korean fighting started.

"This shocking policy of fighting the enemy on the one hand and trading with him on the other cannot be condoned," the report said. Since "95% of the [UN] blood & money expended in Korea . . . has been American . . . the subcommittee is of the opinion that all of our allies should be willing to discontinue their trade with our mutual enemy . . ."

Report Accuses 9 Countries

Principal exporters to the Reds listed in the report were Britain, West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway & Sweden. The report said:

- Hong Kong shipments to Red China during Jan.-May were 178% higher than during the similar 1952 period.
- West German trade with the Red Chinese was at "record heights."
- "By various hidden devices allied shipping firms [most of them in Hong Kong] have acted as fronts for the Chinese Communists who actually own & control the vessels" used. "This collaboration with the enemy by the citizens of a close ally is . . . a most disgraceful situation . . ."
- The free world sent 146,000 tons of natural rubber to the Soviet bloc in 1951, 194,000 tons in 1952. Britain shipped to Russia 42,000 tons of natural rubber in 1951, about 88,000 tons in 1952 (when natural rubber accounted for 90% of the dollar volume of Russian imports from the U.K.).[7]

Stassen Defends Policies

Mutual Security Dir. Harold E. Stassen said in a CBS telecast July 19 that trade with the Communists was part of a larger & "pretty perplexing" question.

Free world countries have to stay alive economically by trading, must "look to the future" and have "different views on how" to handle the situation, Stassen said. Pres. Eisenhower's goal was peace "and you don't get it through recriminations & threats against your allies," he declared. He insisted that strategic trade with Red China had been ended and the remaining dealings involved "rice, feathers, tungsten," et cetera.[8]

Britain Boosts Red Trade

The British Board of Trade disclosed July 20 that Britain exported $7,280,000 worth of goods to Communist China during Jan.-May 1953, $900,000 worth during the like 1952 period. British imports from Red China rose from $5 million to $8,400,000 in the 2 intervals.

The British exports were classified as non-strategic. They included woolens, chemicals, fertilizers, machinery (mainly for textiles) & semi-finished iron, steel & other metal products. Red China's main exports to Britain were raw hair, bristles, fats & oils, some animal & food products.

(The Hong Kong Supreme Court July 17 upheld but stayed for 2 weeks a lower-court order requiring American President Lines to pay the China Mutual Trading Co. about $77,300 for not delivering a cargo of U.S. sulfa drugs. The drugs were at sea aboard the freighter *Mount Davis* when the U.S. embargoed sulfa drugs to Hong Kong & Red China.).[9]

Indo-Chinese Bases Raided

The French reported July 17 that a paratroop force dropped near Langson had wrecked that Chinese border base where the rebels reportedly brought in 3,000 tons of supplies a month from Red China. An effective commando raid on a Communist base at Quangngai (430 mi. south of Hanoi) was reported July 20.[10]

Nationalists Raid Island

Chinese Nationalist guerrillas from Quemoy raided Tungshan Island off the coast of southeastern China July 16-17 and took at least 300 Red prisoners, it was reported on Formosa. (Red China broadcast July 21 that it sent 10,000 troops to the island, "wiped out" 3,000 Nationalists.).[11]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Lists Legislative 'Musts'

Pres. Eisenhower, meeting July 20 with GOP leaders of Congress, handed them a "must" list of bills to be acted upon before Congress adjourned.

Although the July 31 adjournment goal was not discarded, some Congressional leaders thought the session would be extended 2 or 3 weeks.

On the "must" list were bills to admit 240,000 displaced persons and raise postal rates $240 million a year. The DP bill had not cleared the House Judiciary Com. and faced threats of a filibuster in the Senate. The postage increase was under debate in the House Post Office Com. and Senate hearings had not been scheduled.

Also on the President's list:

1. All pending appropriations.
2. A bill (in conference) to establish Federal rights to oil under the Continental Shelf.
3. Extension of reciprocal trade agreements (in conference).
4. Creation of a small business agency to replace the RFC (passed by Senate voice vote July 20, sent to conference with the House).
5. Extension of farm credit.
6. The "famine" bill authorizing the President to send surplus food overseas (pending in both houses).
7. A military public works bill (passed by the House).
8. Senate ratification of commerce & navigation treaties. (The Senate July 21 ratified those with Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, West Germany. Vote was 86-1 with Sen. Pat McCarran [D., Nev.] opposed.)[12]

Creates Farm Unit

Pres. Eisenhower ordered July 20 the establishment of a Natl. Agricultural Advisory Com. to work with Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson on farm policies & administration of federal farm programs.

The 18-member commission (not yet named) was to replace a temporary

1—see p. 203D-E 2—see p. 179G 3—see p. 195F 4—see p. 231A-F3 5—see p. 67N-P 6—see 131C-D 7—see p. 223G2 8—see p. 223B3 9—see p. 223D2 10—see p. 223E1 11—see p. 223C2 12—see p. 170B

12-man board set up last January. It was to review price-support policies in the light of declining farm prices, mounting surpluses, southwestern drought damage to livestock herds and the Dec. 1954 deadline on present parity support. (Congress must decide next year whether to extend supports or revert to a sliding scale of 75%-90% of parity depending on supply & demand—as under the 1948-49 Agricultural Adjustment Act.)[1]

Appoints Labor Aides

Pres. Eisenhower nominated Harrison C. Hobart, 64, of Houston & Spencer Miller Jr., 61, of South Orange, N.J. as Asst. Labor Secretaries July 9. The Senate confirmed them July 15. Hobart was Asst. Grand Chief of the Bro'hood of Locomotive Engineers. Miller, former N.J. State Highway Commissioner, had headed the AFL's Workers Education Bureau.

The CIO July 14 released letters to Presidential Asst. Sherman Adams in which CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther assailed the White House for "appeasing . . . immoral forces" in rejecting the CIO's recommendation of John W. Edelman, ex-Socialist, as an Asst. Labor Secy.

According to Reuther's letters: Adams admitted finding nothing in the security report on Edelman to "disqualify [him] from a security point of view." But Adams urged the CIO to pick somebody else for fear "certain people in Congress might attempt to exploit unsubstantiated gossip & hearsay to the embarrassment of the CIO."

Rejection of Edelman left the CIO without representation by an Asst. Secy. in the Labor Dept.

Milton M. Olander, Owens-Illinois Glass executive, announced July 17 that he had declined appointment as an Asst. Labor Secy.

(Guy Farmer, 40, designated by the President as NLRB chairman, was sworn in July 13.)[2]

Diplomatic Nominations

Frances Elizabeth Willis, 54, as the U.S.' first Amb. to Switzerland July 11.* (She was the U.S.' 3d woman Ambassador, the first to work her way up as a career diplomat.)

Ex-Amb. to Pakistan Avra M. Warren, 59, as Amb. to Turkey & chief of U.S. aid mission there July 20. . . . Ellis O. Briggs, 53, as Amb. to South Korea July 20. . . . The Rev. Dr. Jos. Simonson, 49, exec. secy. of the Natl. Lutheran Council's Public Relations Div., as Amb. to Ethiopia July 14. . . . Willard L. Beaulac, 54, ex-Amb. to Cuba, Colombia & Paraguay, as Amb. to Argentina July 17. . . . Jas. W. Riddleberger, 48, director of State Dept's German Affairs Office, as Amb. to Yugoslavia July 17. . . . Jesse D. Locker, 62, Negro attorney & pres. pro tem of Cincinnati City Council, as Amb. to Liberia July 17 (to succeed Edw. R. Dudley, whose resignation was accepted July 17.)

Other Appointments

Commodity Marketing Dir. John H. Davis & Forgn. Agricultural Service Dir. Romeo E. Short as Asst. Agriculture Secretaries July 11. . . . Dartmouth College Prof. Russell R. Larmon, 56, as Asst. Health, Education & Welfare Secy. July 17.†. . . . Dr. Melvin A. Casberg, 44, & Franklin G. Floete, 64, as Asst. Defense Secretaries July 21.

Wilbur A. Dexheimer, 52, of Denver, Asst. Chief of the Reclamation Bureau's Denver office, as Reclamation Bureau Commissioner July 13. (Marvin C. Nichols of Ft. Worth, Interior Secy. Douglas McKay's first choice for the job, withdrew because his recent connection [under the Truman Admin.] with the Govt.-owned nickel plant at Nicarro, Cuba might "embarrass" the Admin.).

Glen L. Emmons, 57, pres.-chrmn. of the First State Bank of Gallup, N.M., as Indian Affairs Commissioner July 15. (He said his policy would be to "liquidate the trusteeship of Indians as quickly as possible.") . . . Jos. Campbell, 53, Columbia U. treasurer, as an Atomic Energy Comm. member until June 30, 1955 (unexpired term of Thos. Keith Glennan, who resigned)†. . . . Harvey V. Higley, 60, Ansul Chemical Co. chrmn., ex-state commander of American Legion in Wisconsin & ex-chrmn. of Wisconsin Republican Party, as Veterans Affairs Administrator July 17.† . . . Mrs. Robt. W. Leeds, 45, of Atlantic City as Asst. Patents Commissioner July 17 (first time the post went to a woman). . . . A. Jack Goodwin & J. Sinclair Armstrong as SEC members July 2. . . . Carl R. Arnold of Hilliards, O., ex-Production Credit Commissioner of the Farm Credit Admin., as FCA governor July 13.

Resignation Accepted

Joseph C. Green as Amb. to Jordan July 11, effective July 21.

CONGRESS

Overseas Plans Approved

Pres. Eisenhower's proposals to consolidate foreign aid & overseas information activities were, in effect, approved by the House July 17. A resolution to kill the President's Reorg. Plan No. 7, which would put Mutual Security, Point 4 & other foreign aid under a Forgn. Operations Admin., was defeated by voice vote. A proposal to disapprove Plan 8, which would group overseas information programs under a U.S. Information Agency, was rejected by a 310-11 vote. Both resolutions were sponsored by Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R., Mich.).[3]

Legislation Approved

A compromise bill authorizing the planting of 62 million acres of 1954-crop wheat under high price supports was rushed through both houses of Congress July 14 and signed by Pres. Eisenhower the same day.[4]

A 3-yr. extension of the 1949 Intl. Wheat Agreement was ratified by Senate voice vote July 13 and signed by the President July 14. Under it, the U.S., Canada, Australia & France were to ship 595 million bu. of wheat a year at $1.55-$2.05 a bu. to 41 wheat-importing countries.[5]

Other Bills Signed

Measure giving the Atomic Energy Comm. authority to sign 25-yr. contracts for utility companies to supply electricity to atomic plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Paducah, Ky., & Portsmouth, O.; signed July 17. (The bill raised from $57 million to $240 million the ceiling on payments the AEC could make to cancel the contracts.) . . . Bill forbidding display of any flag "in equal or superior prominence to the U.S. flag;[6] signed July 10. . . . Measure repealing obsolete laws that permitted enlisted men to buy discharges from the Army; signed July 16. . . . Bills creating: (a) a Comm. on Org. of the Executive Branch of the Govt. to recommend plans for reorganizing and improving the efficiency of Govt. agencies, (b) a Comm. on Intergovernmental Relationships to study overlapping of federal & state governments; signed July 10.[6] . . . Measure authorizing the Fed. Govt. to aid disaster areas by giving or lending surplus supplies & equipment to states involved; signed July 17.

Committee Curbs Hoffman

The House Govt. Operations Com. stripped Chrmn. Clare E. Hoffman (R., Mich.), 77, of power to launch investigations at will by a 23-1 vote (Hoffman opposed) July 15. Hoffman said: "This kills off everything," including his inquiries into alleged labor racketeering in Kansas City,[7] Detroit & other cities and into public housing in Los Angeles.

Chairmen of regular Govt. Operations subcommittees protested that Hoffman had set up special subcommittees for inquiries regular subcommittees should handle. The July 15 vote gave regular subcommittees authority to initiate their own probes.

Hoffman charged that regular subcommittees had run up "unjustifiable" expense accounts and had planned investigations of matters already covered. New inquiries urged by the regular subcommittee chairmen "could be construed as attacks on the Administration," he said.

(Agriculture Secy. Ezra T. Benson, Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. & Budget Dir. Joseph M. Dodge were reported to have asked the committee not to publicize material which might reflect on the GOP Admin. but to give it to Admin. officials for correction. Hoffman was said to have backed this request.)

Hoffman charged on the House floor July 17 that committee members, in a "drive for power," were curbing "exposure of racketeering." Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R., O.) retorted that the committee had reacted to an "intolerable situation," that Hoffman was "getting old" & "testy." Rep. George Bender (R., O.) called Hoffman "constitutionally unconstitutional on all occasions." Other committee members also criticized him.

McCARTHY

Democrats Bar Return

Chrmn. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcom. failed July 16 in an effort to bring back the 3 Democrats who had resigned from his subcommittee. He sent them identical 2,000-word letters assuring them that "the door is open for your return to the committee to share its work & its responsibilities."

This invitation was rejected immediately by Democratic Sens. John L. McClellan (Ark.), Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) & Stuart Symington (Mo.). They confirmed their decision July 18 in formal letters in which they again attacked McCarthy's "one-man rule" of the subcommittee.

McCarthy charged on NBC-TV's *Meet The Press* July 19 that the Democrats had used a "phony issue" for their resignations and actually quit because it was "embarrassing" for Democrats to be on a subcommittee that was exposing "communism" & "cor-

Confirmed by Senate: *July 20 †July 21
1—see p. 232F2 2—see p. 224A2 3—see p. 224C1 4—see p. 212D-E 5—see p. 128B 6—see p. 198K 7—see p. 234E3 (See Index by name & subject for other references)

ruption" in the former Truman Admin. He said it was customary for chairmen to have sole hiring & firing power on Senate committees.

The Democrats retorted that their resignations was "false." Jackson & Symington asserted that most of the subcommittee's time had been spent investigating Eisenhower Admin. matters—such as allied trade with the Soviet bloc and State Dept. use of books by Communists.[1]

Monroney-Lehman Attack

McCarthy faced 2 of his bitterest critics, Democratic Sens. A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.) & Herbert A. Lehman (N.Y.), in a name-calling session on the Senate floor July 21.

McCarthy opened the debate by saying that Monroney "didn't have the guts" to explain his "smear attack" on Roy M. Cohn & G. David Schine, aides of McCarthy's Senate Investigations Subcom. McCarthy had called the attack "anti-Semitism."[2]

Lehman later declared that McCarthy "has not even had the guts to answer" Senate Elections Subcom. questions about his financial affairs.

Monroney Castigates McCarthy

Lehman was a long-standing opponent of McCarthy & his investigative methods.[3] Monroney entered the active anti-McCarthy ranks July 13 with a Senate speech denouncing McCarthy's plans to question CIA men (since abandoned) and urging the Senate to take responsibility for actions of its investigating committees.

Monroney, in his July 13 speech, ridiculed Cohn & Schine as "Keystone cops" and said that McCarthy's attacks had (a) made a "shambles" of the State Dept. career service and (b) reduced the Voice of America to an ineffectual "stammer" when it "should have been a strong voice for freedom."

'Anti-Semitism' Denied

McCarthy charged in the July 19 telecast that criticism of Cohn & Schine was "anti-Semitism." Lehman, as a Jew, defended Monroney July 20 and pronounced him "free of bias, hate & prejudice." (Monroney was given a B'nai B'rith award in Oklahoma City in March.)

Trade Charges on Reds

McCarthy accused Monroney & Lehman in the Senate July 21 of attempting "character assassination" of Cohn & Schine. He read to the Senate a letter in which Lehman had expressed "complete confidence" in Alger Hiss' loyalty. Lehman retorted that the letter, dated Aug. 6, 1948, was written months before there was any "real evidence" against Hiss and before he was indicted & convicted of perjury.[4]

Lehman called on McCarthy to explain "why he accepted the support of the Communist Party when he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Senate" in 1946.

McCarthy replied that "the Communists did not support me." He implied that Lehman, as UNRRA director in 1943-46, had been responsible for the hiring of Communists & Communist sympathizers.

Lehman told the Senate it was letting itself "be blackened by a man charged with high misdemeanors." McCarthy ignored this reference to the report on his finances.

McCarthy challenged Monroney during the July 21 debate to name "one undercover Communist" Monroney had exposed. Monroney challenged McCarthy to name a Red agent "convicted" through McCarthy's efforts. Monroney insisted that the job of catching subversives was the FBI's.

ADA Invites Libel Suit

Americans for Democratic Action revealed July 15 that it had challenged McCarthy to sue it for libel for selling reprints of the Senate Elections Subcom. report questioning his finances.

Ray Kiermas, McCarthy aide mentioned in the report, had written the ADA hinting that he (Kiermas) might sue. The ADA replied directly to McCarthy, offering to waive the immunity granted to those who reprint official papers in order "to have the truth established by a jury of your peers."

(The ADA said it had sold more than 4,000 reprints of the report at $2 each. The *New Republic*, which had published a condensation of the report, said it had sold 150,000 at 10¢ each. Brentano's book stores were also selling copies of the report, and the Beacon Press of Boston had published a commercial edition. Kiermas had sent his letter to all the above.

(The non-Govt. reprinting had been started because Chrmn. William E. Jenner [R., Ind.] of the Senate Rules Com. had refused to have the Govt. Printing Office issue additional copies of the report after the initial print run was exhausted.)[5]

Johnson Vs. Baarslag

Karl Baarslag, 53, sworn in July 16 as McCarthy-picked research director of the Senate Investigations Subcom., was denounced by Dr. Robert L. Johnson, outgoing chief of the State Dept.'s Intl. Information Admin., in a letter to McCarthy July 16 & in a press conference July 17.

Johnson labeled as "patently false" a quotation attributed to Baarslag by the *N.Y. World-Telegram & Sun* that State Dept. overseas libraries "just don't go in for anti-Soviet literature." Johnson called the remark "damaging to the vital interests of the American people abroad" and questioned whether incompetence or "malice" was involved. He noted that Baarslag had praised the U.S. libraries in Germany in subcom. testimony Apr. 23.

McCarthy, in a letter made public July 20, denied that Baarslag had made the statement. He accused Johnson of a "completely dishonest" attack on Baarslag and indicated that he might retaliate by cutting IIA appropriations. "If you had deliberately set out to sabotage any possibility of getting adequate funds to run a good information program, you could not have done a better job in that sabotage than you have," he said. "It would be worse than a waste of money to spend it in perpetuating a voice that is more Soviet than American."[6]

Carr Replaces Matthews

Frank Patrick Carr, 37, security supervisor of the FBI's N.Y. office, was appointed by McCarthy July 16 to succeed J. B. Matthews as $11,646-a-yr. staff director of the Senate Investigations Subcom. McCarthy said the appointment had been approved by the subcommittee's other 3 Republican members. He said Carr would have complete hiring-&-firing power because he "needs practically unrestricted authority."[7]

Drops Charge Vs. Truman

McCarthy revealed July 15 that the FBI had assured him that ex-Pres. Truman had not withheld data supplied by Canada about atomic spying. McCarthy said his Senate Investigations Subcom. therefore would not call the ex-President for questioning. He refused to say whether Truman had given the Justice Dept. a list of American spy suspects.

McCarthy had announced June 29 that he would urge his subcommittee to "invite" or subpena Truman to ask whether the ex-President had turned over to the Justice Dept. a list of 163 U.S. citizens allegedly implicated in Canada's atomic spy case.

The Senator wrote Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. the same day asking about the purported list, which he said Canada had given Truman in 1945. Brownell, promising to check Justice Dept. files, told McCarthy July 3: "I have no knowledge as to whether Canadian officials in 1945 turned over" such a list.

Some sources said Canada's late Prime Min. W. L. Mackenzie King personally delivered the list to Truman in 1946. The *N.Y. Herald Tribune* reported "authoritatively" from Ottawa July 4 that King never gave Truman such a list.

Canadian officials told the UP in Ottawa June 29 that the names of 163 Americans found in a spy suspect's notebook had been turned over to U.S. authorities. The notebook's owner was acquitted.[8]

GENERAL

20 Groups Called Subversive

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. July 21 designated the following 20 organizations as subversive:

Amer. Com. to Survey Labor Conditions in Europe; Amer. Poles for Peace; Baltimore Forum; Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Com.; Calif. Emergency Defense Com.; Chopin Cultural Center; Com. for Constitutional & Political Freedom; Com. for the Defense of Pittsburgh 6; Com. for World Youth Friendship & Cultural Exchange; Com. to Defend Marie Richardson; Council of Greek Americans; Council for Jobs, Relief & Housing; Jewish Cultural Society; Maurice Braverman Defense Com.; Natl. Com. for Freedom of the Press; North Phila. Forum; Political Prisoners' Welfare Com.; Russian American Society, Inc.; United Com. of Jewish Societies & Landsmanschaft Feds. (also known as Coordination Com. of Jewish Landsmanschaften & Fraternal Orgs.); Washn. Com. to Defend the Bill of Rights.

The above names were added to a list of 192 groups previously labeled subversive by the Justice Dept.

1—see p. 233C1 2—see pp. 153C, 125A-D 3—see p. 198D-E 4—see Vol. X, p. 333C 5—see p. 4L-P 6—see p. 233A-G2 7—see p. 232C3 8—see Vol. XI, p. 261B

Rosenberg Decision

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson held July 16 that Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas acted within his powers when he stayed the executions of atomic spies Julius & Ethel Rosenberg "until a conclusive answer could be given to the question which had been urged" in defense. Vinson ruled that the Supreme Court likewise fulfilled its responsibilities when it vacated the stay. His formal opinion superseded the brief decision he read June 19.[1]

Plot to Seize N.Y. Police

John Lautner, ex-security chief of the N.Y. State Communist Party, testified at the departmental trial of N.Y.C. Police Lt. Arthur Miller July 21 that the CP had planned to use Miller to take control of the Police Dept. if the American Labor Party "became the balance of power" in New York after 1949. Lautner said Miller (born Isidore Cohen), 42, was a dues-paying CP member groomed by the CP to become Police Commissioner. Miller, pleading illness, did not attend his trial.

Resources Use 'Suicidal'

The U.S., with population growing at a 300-an-hr. clip, was "mining our fields, forests & water resources at a suicidal rate," according to a Population Reference Bureau study released in Washington July 12. With world population increasing by 70,000 a day, the problem was global as well. Anticipating that world population would double by the end of the century, the bureau said: "Unless technology is applied to control the birth rate as well as the death rate, it is not likely that the world will gain the breathing spell needed to develop a rock-sea-water-sunlight economy which could nurture 5 billion people."

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Treasury Studies U.S. Debt

Treas. Secy. George M. Humphrey said July 17 the U.S. public debt stood at $272,361,259,803.91—highest in history except for a brief period at the end of World War II. (It totaled $272,413,436,115.14 when Federally-guaranteed obligations not owed by the Treasury were included.) Humphrey's figure included $5,900,636,000 accepted by the Treasury July 13 out of $8,686,806,000 in subscriptions offered for its recent 2½% tax anticipation certificates—biggest sum borrowed by the Govt. since the war.)[2]

Humphrey blamed the near-record debt on "spending programs of the last few years." He promised that the Eisenhower Admin. would halt this trend and spend $4.5 billion less in fiscal 1954 than first planned. But the Admin. was expected to ask Congress to raise the present $275 billion statutory debt limit so the Treasury could raise an estimated $10-$12 billion needed for running expenses before Jan. 1.

(Sen. Harry F. Byrd [D., Va.] warned July 18 that Congress would have to raise taxes next year or let the public debt go $10 billion higher.)

Tax Report & Outlook

With the per capita debt share at $1,700, the per capita tax was $436 in fiscal 1953. Collections totaled $65.2 billion, highest on record but insufficient to cover the $9.389 billion deficit ($2.2 billion over ex-Pres. Truman's January estimate). Individual income taxes accounted for $36,949,861,969.39.

Humphrey predicted July 19 that tax receipts in fiscal 1954 would total $68.5 billion. He based this on high rates of corporation profits ($3 billion a year over a year ago) and of national income ($14.5 billion a year over a year ago).[3]

Natl. Product Up

The Commerce Dept. reported July 21 that the U.S. gross national product reached a record annual rate of $363.4 billion in Jan.-March this year. Standing record: $348 billion in 1952. The report showed a record $292 billion of national income (earnings from production) and $17 billion in personal savings (7% of disposable income) in 1952.

Other 1953 Statistics

Commerce Dept. reports July 20:

Wage earnings—$15 billion (8%) higher in Apr.-June than last year.

Consumption—6%-7% higher in Jan.-June than in first-half 1952, attributed to the fact that prices & taxes held about steady while earnings went up. Farm prices declined 15% compared with a year ago.

Production—40% higher on consumer durables in Jan.-June as compared with same 1952 period but "easing moderately" during the 2d quarter this year. Construction activity in Jan.-June ran 8% higher than in first-half 1952. but non-farm residential building declined in May (first drop in an April-May period since 1945.)

Profits, Savings, Credit

The SEC & FTC reported jointly July 15 that manufacturers netted profits of $2.8 billion in Jan.-March this year—$2.956 billion less than the previous quarter but 11% more than in Jan.-March 1953. Manufacturers' sales in first-qtr. 1953 totaled $66 billion—slightly less than in 4th-qtr. 1952, 9% above Jan.-March 1952.

The SEC also reported July 9 for first-qtr. 1953: individual savings totaled $2.5 billion ($100 billion more than a year ago); investments in Govt. bonds rose by $1.8 billion; consumer indebtedness increased $200 million because of heavy installment buying (especially autos) although charge accounts owed retail stores declined $500 million.

Govt. Commodity Stocks

The Agri. Dept. reported July 16 that on June 30 it had 253 million lb. of butter bought to support prices—14 million lb. more than in Aug. 1950. Its cheese stocks had reached a new high of 339 million lb. (The department reported July 7 that it had $3.831 billion invested & obligated under farm price support programs on May 31 as against $1.679 billion a year ago.)

Aluminum Trust Actions

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. asked the U.S. Dist. Court in New York July 20 to cancel a 6-yr. contract for purchase of 1.2 billion lb. of aluminum by the Aluminum Co. of America (Alcoa) from Aluminum, Ltd. of Canada. Brownell charged the pact would give Alcoa "competitive advantages" inconsistent with anti-trust laws.

Brownell also sought to terminate a 1951 judgement whereby Alcoa was directed to sell its shares in Aluminum, Ltd. 3 trustees designated to exercise voting rights while shares were being sold (over a 10-yr. period) had "lost control," he said, and only a "fictional separation" existed between the 2 companies.[4]

(Alcoa increased prices on standard aluminum 1¢ to 21½¢ a lb. & aluminum pig ½¢ to 20¢ a lb. July 15.)

FOREIGN

Italian Cabinet Installed

Premier Alcide de Gasperi, 72, & his all-Christian Dem. Cabinet—the first one-party Cabinet in Italy's non-Fascist history—were installed July 16. It was Italy's 8th post-war Govt.

Wide World
De GASPERI

De Gasperi had formally resigned as Premier June 29 and agreed July 7 to form a new Govt. Hope for a centrist coalition ended July 2 when Social Dem. leader Giuseppe Saragat ordered his party's 10 deputies to deny their confidence in de Gasperi. Saragat had urged inclusion of Leftwing Socialist Pietro Nenni in the Govt.

2 de Gasperi supporters won top Parliamentary posts June 25: Giovanni Gronchi was re-elected Chamber of Deputies President; Cesare Merzagora was elected Senate President. The new Cabinet July 16:

Premier & Forgn. Min.—De Gasperi*; **Vice Premier**—Attilio Piccioni*; **Min. without Portfolio**—Pietro Campilli§; **Interior**—Amintore Fanfani; **Justice**—Guido Gonella; **Treasury**—Giuseppe Pella*; **Finance**—Ezio Vanoni*; **Defense**—Giuseppe Codacci Pisanelli; **Public Instruction**—Giuseppe Spataro; **Agri.** — Rocco Salomone; **Transport** — Giuseppe Togni; **Posts & Telecommunicatns.**—Umberto Merlin; **Industry & Commerce**—Silvio Gava; **Labor & Social Security**—Leopoldo Rubinacci*; **Forgn. Trade**—Paolo Emilio Taviani; **Merchant Marine**—Bernardo Mattarella.

*Held same post in old Cabinet; §New post created for administration of Cassa del Mezzogiorno, Govt. land reform agency. [See p. 189P]

1—see p. 226A1 2—see p. 227C2 3—see p. 234G1 4—see p. 215L (Consult Index sections for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section)

Law Would Aid Margaret

Actg. Prime Min. R. A. Butler announced in Commons July 22 that the British Govt. would ask for amendment of the Regency Act this year.

The proposed amendment of the act would make it possible for Princess Margaret Rose, 22, to marry RAF Group Capt. Peter Townsend, 38, a commoner who divorced his wife (Rosemary Pawle Townsend) last year over her alleged misconduct.

Reports in London said Margaret would renounce her right to become Regent should one of Queen Elizabeth II's children come to the throne while a minor. (The Church of England would oppose the Regent's being married to a divorced person.) The Duke of Edinburgh was expected to take Margaret's place under the amended Regency Act.

The London *Daily Mirror* reported July 17 that 96% of 70,142 readers taking part in an opinion poll on Margaret's romance thought she should be permitted to marry Townsend. Butler told Commons July 22 the Regency Act amendment was desired by "all concerned" in the Royal Family.[1]

LATIN AMERICA

Peron, Eisenhower Confer

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, special U.S. envoy to Latin America, had several "frank & cordial" talks with Argentine Pres. Juan D. Perón during a visit to Buenos Aires July 18-20. Details of the talks were not revealed.

The Argentine press & people greeted the Eisenhower mission cordially. Perón traveled 45 mi. to Ezeiza Airport July 20 to bid a personal farewell when Eisenhower left for Paraguay. It was the first time since 1949 that Perón had extended this courtesy to a U.S. representative.[2]

Guatemala 'Near-Red'

U.S. Technical Co-op. Admin. Stanley Andrews accused the Guatemalan Govt. July 20 of being "on the verge of Communism" and "nearly anti-American." Andrews also told the U.S. Senate Appropriations Com. that the U.S. was "not very anxious" to continue Point 4 aid in Guatemala. He said that Guatemala's rural population brought pressure on its Govt. to accept U.S. technical aid.[3]

Seizures

The Govt. seized the U.S.-owned Guatemala Power Co. July 16 during a one-day strike which deprived Guatemala City & several other places of electricity. Power plant employes, striking for a 50% pay increase, resumed work after the Govt. seizure.

Briefs

Bolivia's Govt. party, the Natl. Revolutionary Movement, expelled 2 of its leaders (Juan Dotzaner, Walter Rios Gamboa) July 15 and set trials by special "honor courts" for 4 others for "failing to follow the Govt. line" in dealing with recent Indian raids in the Cochabamba Valley.[4]

Ecuador released from jail July 20 the owner & 4 staff members of *La Hora & La Nacion* under a court order revoking 5-year sentences against the Guayaquil newspapermen. They were convicted of having a machine gun in the papers' office.[5]

Venezuelan Pres. Marcos Perez Jiminez gave up the Defense Ministry in a Cabinet shakeup July 16. Col. Oscar Mazzei, ex-Communications Min., became Defense Min.; ex-Chief of Staff Col. Felix Roman Moreno took Communications. New Chief of Staff July 18: Col. Romulo Fernandez.[6]

1—see p. 226G2 2—see p. 236D1 3—see p. 236D1 4—see p. 236B1 5—see p. 135A-B 6—see p. 46J 7—see Vol. X, p. 232H-J 8—see p. 77K 9—see Vol. VI, p. 402P

OBITUARIES

Maude Adams, 80, retired Broadway star celebrated for portrayal of *Peter Pan* in original 1905 production, member or advisor Drama Dept. Stephens College (Columbia, Mo.) since late 1930s; July 17 at farm near Tannersville, N. Y.

Hilaire Belloc, 82, a leading British poet, essayist, novelist, war correspondent & historian for half a century; July 16 in Guildford, Eng. of burns from falling into a fireplace.

Lucy Booth-Hellberg, 85, ex-leader of Salvation Army in Denmark, Norway, South America, daughter of SA founder; July 18 in Stockholm.

Dr. Karl Bremer, 68, South African Health Min.; July 18, Capetown.

Elihu Dwight Church, 86, bd. chrmn. of Church & Dwight (Arm & Hammer baking soda mfrs.); July 17 in Westhampton Beach, N. Y.

Dumarsais Estimé, 53, Pres. of Haiti 1946-50; July 20, N.Y. (uremia).[7]

Bernardo Ocampos, 66, Paraguayan Forgn. Min.; July 17, Buenos Aires.

Jacques-Camille Paris, 50, Secy. Gen. of Council of Europe; July 17 in auto crash near Bordeaux, France.

Alexander Simpson, 81, prosecutor in 2d Hall-Mills murder trial (New Brunswick, N.J., 1926); July 20 in Jersey City.

Jan Struther (Mrs. A. K. Placzek), 52, author of *Mrs. Miniver,* other poems, sketches & short stories; July 20 in New York of cancer.

Maurice Joseph Tobin, 52, Labor Secy. in Truman Cabt. 1948-53, Boston Mayor 1937-44, Massachusetts Gov. 1945-46; July 19 in Scituate, Mass. of heart attack.[8]

2d Duke of Westminster (Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor), 74, reputedly Britain's wealthiest landowner & London landlord; July 19 at Loch More Lodge, Scotland. His title passed to cousin Wm. Grosvenor, 59.[9]

ARTS & SCIENCE

PRIZE WINNERS

Architecture. Insignia of U.S. Natl. Inst. of Arts & Letters: Presented by U.S. Amb. C. Douglas Dillon in Paris July 2 to Chas. Edouard Jeanneret (Le Corbusier) for contribution to development of art & architecture. . . . $8,000 annual prize of Rome's Academy of Lynxes June 14: Mies Van Der Rhoe of Holland for "outstanding work" during previous year.

Aviation. Harmon Intl. Aviation Trophies announced July 4: Aviator—USAF Col. Bernt Balchen for Arctic achievements. Aviatrix—Mrs. Jacqueline Auriol of Paris, French Pres. Vincent Auriol's daughter-in-law, for setting an 855.92-km.-an-hr (531.843 mph.) speed record for women on a 100-km. closed course at Istres Military Air Base near Marseille Dec. 21, 1952. Aeronaut—Walter Massaic, Goodyear Aircraft test pilot, for test-flying blimps, including Navy's N-1, "largest of its type in the world." . . . Dr. Alexander Klemin Trophy, American Helicopter Society's highest honor, announced May 16: Raoul Hafner, British helicopter designer.

Drama. Donaldson Awards announced by "The Billboard" June 15 for the Broadway season's "bests"; Play—split by Arthur Miller's "The Crucible" & Wm. Inge's "Picnic." Straight play actor—Tom Ewell of "The Seven Year Itch"; actress—Shirley Booth of "Time of the Cuckoo." Musical comedy—"Wonderful Town"; actor—Thos. Mitchell of "Hazel Flagg"; actress—Rosalind Russell of "Wonderful Town." . . . Season's "bests" according to Variety poll of N.Y. drama critics May 20: Actor—Victor Moore of "On Borrowed Time"; actress—split by Shirley Booth & Geraldine Page of "Mid-Summer." Musical play actress—Rosalind Russell; actor—Jack Whiting of "Hazel Flagg." . . . Barter Theatre Award May 26 for season's best performance by an American-born actor—Rosalind Russell. . . . Clarence Derwent Awards May 12 for best non-featured supporting performances: Jenny Egan of "The Crucible" & David Stewart of "Camino Real."

Films. David O. Selznick Silver Laurel award presented in Berlin June 28 for German-language film making "greatest contribution to mutual understanding" among nations: Lazar Wechsler & K. J. Maidment's "The Village" (originally "Sie Fanden Eine Heimat" or "They Found a Homeland").

Medicine. Belgian Govt. awards to co-developers of Tryparsamide, drug for sleeping sickness (work done in Belgian Congo & at Rockefeller Inst. for Medical Research), announced June 12: 500,000 francs ($10,000) to Dr. Louise Pearce of Belle Mead, N.J.; $4,000 to late W. H. Brown of Princeton U.; $2,000 each to Drs. Walter A. Jacobs of New Rochelle, N.Y. & Michael Heidelberger of Columbia U. . . . Distinguished service medal of Amer. Rheumatism Assn., announced May 25: Dr. Homer F. Swift of Rockefeller Inst. for rheumatic fever research. . . . $2,500 award of Squibb Inst. for Medical Research, announced in N.Y. May 30: Dr. David Marine of Rehoboth Beach, Del. for thyroid gland research.

Music. $8,000 annual Feltrinelli Intl. Music Prize of Rome's Academy of Lynxes, announced June 14: Igor Stravinsky.

Pharmacy. 1953 Remington Honor Medal of Amer. Pharmaceutical Assn., pharmacy's highest award, announced in Washn. May 30: Dr. Hugh C. Muldoon, dean of Duquesne U.'s College of Pharmacy.

NEW BOOKS

Beyond This Place. By A(rchibald) J(os.) Cronin. Melodrama about innocent man sentenced for murder & son determined to clear him. July 20. (Little, Brown, 316 pp., $3.75)*

The Desire & the Pursuit of the Whole: A Romance of Modern Venice. By Rederick Rolfe (Baron Corvo). Intro. by A. J. A. Symons, Foreword by W. H. Auden. July 15. (New Directns., $4)*

The Hastening Wind. By Edw. Grierson. Historical romance about Royalist conspiracy against Napoleon. July 20. (Knopf, 360 pp., $3.50)*

Icebound Summer. By Sally Carrighar. Arctic wildlife. July 20. (Knopf, 262 pp., $3.95)†

Lady with a Spear. By Eugenie Clark. New York Japanese-American girl's pursuit of fish in world's seas. July 15. (Harper, 243 pp., $3.50)†

Satan in the Suburbs. By Bertrand Russell. British mathematician-historian-scientist-philosopher's first book of short stories. July 16. (Simon & Schuster, 148 pp., $3)*

The Strange Case of Alger Hiss. By the Earl Jowitt. Britain's former Lord Chancellor & Atty. General sums up evidence in American perjury trial, implies doubts that convicted perjurer was guilty. July 17. (Doubleday, 380 pp., $3.95)†

Westward the Sun. By Geoffrey Cotterell. Book-of-the-Month Club novel about British working girl resentful of English class distinctions. July 16. (Lippincott, 287 pp., $3.50)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction

MISCELLANEOUS

ROTC Plane Crash

42 men were killed when a Marine transport plane carrying ROTC students from Corpus Christi, Tex. to Norfolk, Va. crashed in flames near Milton, Fla. the night of July 17-18. The dead included 4 Marine crewmen & 38 college students training to be Marine & Naval Reserve officers. The plane was a Fairchild Packet, Marine version of the C-119 Flying Boxcar.

Other Disasters

Japanese Natl. Police hq. reported July 22 that 644 persons died, 4,507 were injured & 1,723 missing in floods in Wakayama Prefecture on Honshu Island July 17-19. Toll in Kyushu's June flood was reported at 1,166 dead & missing, 2,097 injured. . . . Pakistan radio said July 8 that 111 persons died in a heat wave in northern Punjab. Temperatures went up to 111.20. . . . A mid-June flood that devastated more than 50% of Hunan Province, Red China's rice bowl, was reported by the AP from Honk Kong July 2.

Murders

John R. Christie, 55, London's "Notting Hill" killer, was hanged at Pentonville Prison July 15 for the murder of his wife, Ethel.

(J. Scott Henderson, a lawyer appointed by the British Govt. to study the 1949 murder of Mrs. Timothy Evans, reported July 14: he doubted Christie's confession of that slaying, believed Christie made it to strenghten his insanity plea in his recent trial. Evans, accused of killing both his wife & child, was hanged in 1950 for the child's death after a trial with Christie as chief witness.[7]

Lester Johnsen, 25, a Korean war veteran, killed himself with a rifle in New York July 16 after leaving a note confessing the murder of Florence Forsberg, 25, of Ft. Frances, Ont., soprano & understudy to a lead part in the Broadway musical *Wonderful Town.* Johnsen's suicide note ascribed his act to "passion & drink."

A murder charge was filed July 13 in Willows, Calif. against Stanford P. Patton, 26, who was said to have confessed setting fires which consumed 1,200 acres of Mendocino Natl. Forest and killed 15 firefighters. Police said Patton, unemployed Navy veteran, set the fires so he would be hired to help fight them (he was cook on a firefighting crew).

'Miss Universe'

Christiane Martel (born Christiane Magnani), 18, of Paris was chosen Miss Universe at an international beauty contest in Long Beach, Calif. July 17. Myrna Hansen, 18, Chicago model who was named Miss United States July 15, was 2d.

Names

Remmie L. Arnold, 59, Petersburg, Va. pen manufacturer, was elected Imperial Potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine July 16 at a convention in New York. . . . **Earl E. James,** Oklahoma City lawyer, was elected grand exalted ruler of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks July 6 at a convention in St. Louis. . . . **S. A. Dodge** of Detroit was elected pres. of the Intl. Assn. of Lions Clubs July 11 at a convention in Chicago. . . . **Crown Princess Beatrix,** 15, & her sister, Princess Irene, 13, of Holland arrived at Chatham, Mass. July 17 for a 6-week Cape Cod vacation. . . . **Dr. George Washington Carver's** birthplace near Diamond, Mo., was dedicated as a national monument July 14. The agricultural scientist, born a slave, was the first Negro so honored.[8]

Married

Enid Margaret (Peggy) Cripps, 32, daughter of late Sir Stafford Cripps (Laborite Chancellor of Exchequer 1945-50), to law student Joseph E. Appiah, 32, African Gold Coast Ashanti (Negro) tribesman & political leader; July 18 in London. (Appiah was acting personal representative in London of Gold Coast Prime Min. Kwama Nkrumah.)

Actor José Ferrer, 41, to singer Rosemary Clooney, 25, in Durant, Okla. July 13 (his 3d, her first; Phyllis Hill Ferrer, 31, divorced Ferrer in Juarez, Mex. July 7 on "incompatibility" grounds).[9] . . . Opera-TV star Marguerite Piazza, 33, to American Snuff Co. Vice Pres. Wm. Condon, 45, of Memphis, in Jackson, Miss. July 15 (her 3d, his 2d).

Actress Ann Blyth, 24, to Dr. Jas. Vincent McNulty, 35, in North Hollywood June 27. . . . Actress Coleen Gray to Wm. Clymer Bidlack in North Hollywood July 14. . . . Actress Patricia Neal, 27, to British writer Ronald Dahl in New York July 2. . . . Ellen Chambers, 19, daughter of ex-Communist Whittaker Chambers, to Army Pvt. Henry A. Into, 22, in Westminster, Md. July 3.

Mrs. Ymelda Chavez Miller, daughter of Sen. Dennis Chavez (D., N.M.), to *Washington Times-Herald* columnist Geo. Dixon in Washington July 15. . . . Maj. Alexander Fielding, 36, British writer & hero of Greek World War II resistance, to the Marchioness of Bath (Daphne Winifred Louise Vivian), divorced wife of the Marquess of Bath, in Liskeard, Eng. on her 49th birthday July 11.

Circus clown Lou Jacob to aerialist Jean Rockwell in Jersey City June 12 (announced in Sarasota, Fla. July 6). . . . Patricia King, sister of Texas oil heir Sheppard (Abdullah) King (who married an Egyptian dancer), to bandleader Eddie O'Neal, Chicago July 13.

Divorced

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, 54, by Mrs. Mildred Douglas in Baker, Ore. July 21 on charges of desertion. (They were wed in 1923, have a grown son & daughter.)[10]

Actor Bela Lugosi, 68, by his 3d wife, ex-actress Lillian Arch Lugosi, 41, in Los Angeles July 17 (cruelty). . . . Megan Taylor Ellis, who won British ice skating title at 12, by Capt. Mandeville Ellis, Jamaica planter, in Kingston, Jamaica July 13.

SPORTS

Horse Racing

Winners July 18: $154,300 Arlington Classic, Chicago—A.G. Vanderbilt's Native Dancer, Eric Guerin up, for $97,725[1]. . . . $105,950 Sunset H'cap in Inglewood, Calif.—C. H. Jones & Sons' Lights Up, Jackie Westrope up, for $60,400. . . . $76,300 King George VI & Queen Elizabeth Stakes (England's richest race) at Ascot—Sir Victor Sassoon's Pinza, Sir Gordon Richards up, for $70,490.[2]

Jack J. Amiel's Count Turf, 1951 Kentucky Derby winner, was retired from racing July 18 when he broke down after winning the $28,650 Questionnaire H'cap at Jamaica, N.Y. (for $19,600; Conn McCreary up).[3]

Hasty House Farm's Queen Hopeful, Johnny Adams up, won the $105,735 Lassie Stakes in Chicago July 15 (for $67,565, richest purse ever won by a 2-year-old filly).

Golf Titles

Bobby Locke of South Africa won his 2d straight French Open title July 18 in Paris. . . . Ted Richards of Santa Monica, Calif. won the U.S. Public Links title July 18 in Seattle. . . . Shelley Mayfield, 29, of Cedarhurst, N.Y. won $2,400 first prize in the St. Paul (Minn.) Open July 19 with a 19-under par 269.

Clay Courts Tennis

U.S. clay courts finals in Chicago July 19; men's singles—Vic Seixas of Phila. defeated Ham Richardson of Baton Rouge, La., 6-2, 6-4, 6-3; women's singles—Maureen Connolly of San Diego defeated Althea Gibson of N.Y., 6-4, 6-4; men's doubles—won by Bernard Bartzen of San Angelo, Tex., & Grant Golden of Wilmette, Ill.; women's doubles—won by Mrs. Thelma Long, Australia, & Anita Kanter of San Francisco.

British Auto Races

2 Italians, driving Ferraris, won British sports car classics at Silverstone (Eng.) July 18. Alberto Ascari won the Grand Prix (avg. speed: 92.97 mph.), Giuseppe Farina the Formula Libre (avg. speed: 96.79 mph.).

Other Highlights

Mal Whitfield (U.S.) set a world record of 1. min. 48.6 sec. for the 880-yd. run July 17 in Turku, Finland.[4]

Cleveland Browns pro football team was sold July 16 for $600,000 by Arthur (Mickey) McBride to a Cleveland syndicate headed by Dave Jones.[5]

Enos Slaughter, 37, St. Louis Cardinal rightfielder, got his 2,000th major league hit July 18 in Brooklyn.[6]

Lewis R. Twitchell of Miami won the Intl. Open Moth Boat title July 19 in Norfolk, Va. Jane Bateman of Margate City, N.J. and Jerry South of Norfolk won the women's & boys' titles, respectively, July 17.

1—see p. 228D2 2—see p. 192E-F 3—see Vol. XI, p. 168N 4—see p. 80P 5—see p. 32F 6—see p. 236C2 7—see p. 216J 8—see Vol. III, p. 6P 9—see Vol. VII, p. 196P 10—see pp. 242A1, 226A-B1